# PASO HERALD

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The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

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ELING AGENTS. Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should beware of impos-ters and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally author-ized by the En Paso Herald.

#### International Law Points

THERNATIONAL law students in El Paso are thick as fleas in sand these days. Since the present trouble got so close to El Paso's door, and the disrussion of the probability of United States troops being sent into Mexico and Mexican troops being moved through the United States and the rights of foreigners to raise the flags of their respective countries in self protection in case of a siege of or an attack upon a town, has brought out discussions in all quarters. Imparting information or asking it has become the principal topic of interest in El Paso. Everybody knows or wants to know or tries to tell. There have been so many requests for information on the points involved, that The Herald presents a digest of them.

No neutrality law or principle of international law will be violated in bringing Mexican troops across Arizons from Sonora to Chihuahua to relieve the garrison of Juarez, providing the United States government gives its consent to the movement. The government has not recognized the insurrection and the insurrectos have no belligerent rights. There would be no violation of any principle of international law if the United States gave its consent.

United States troops cannot go into Mexico to perform any sort of duty except upon invitation of the Mexican government and it is not believable that the United States government would ask permission to do so. No nation can send troops into the territory of a friendly power except on the invitation of such friendly power.

If two nations are at war, they could not pass troops through a friendly country, but Mexico is not in a state of war, but is in a state of insurrection. The Mexican and United States troops were allowed to pursue the hostile indians of the Arizona-Sonora border into the country on each side of the line by an agreement between the two countries given for the occasion and not except at that time.

It is not necessary to fly the flag of the country in which foreigners are living over the flag of their native country unless the building is an official one. The American flag is sufficient to show that the resident is a foreigner and the resident government requires nothing more.

Another phase of the international complications which will arise should the United States decide definitely to send troops to Juarez, has been brought to light by mining men of Chihuahua, who own properties in the territory where the insurrectos have been active. Should the United States put troops into Juarez, the feeling of the insurrectos toward the Americans, which has been very friendly in the past, is expected to change to one of resentment. Every precaution has so far been taken by the insurrectos to protect American property and it is feared that if troops cross the border, the insurrectos will destroy the American property in the mining districts of Chihuahua.

But there is very little prospects of American troops crossing the border

and taking any hand in the Juarez affair.

at large and in the senate, too,

El Paso will soon boast of the presence of as many troops as if she really had that regimental post.

And even the militia boys got a touch of real service last night. "Veterans of

the Mexican war" they will soon be. El Paso is aviating-flying high to be explicit-in every respect and it is

appropriate that she should have the bird men here next week. That was the hardest blow yet given to Lorimer when senator Root declared against him and called him a briber. Root's opinion carries weight in the country

The avintors will have an opportunity to demonstrate the value of aeroplanes in war when they get to El Paso, if they care to cross the international line on any exploration expeditions.

The increased capital stock of the Arizona and New Mexico railroad "for extension purposes" means that some more rich mining country is going to be

opened up. Everything looks optimistic for 1911.

### Protecting the Border

HAT string of cavalrymen along the Mexican boundary line from California to Brownsville is going to put something in the way of the indiscriminate importation of arms into Mexico.

With three troops of cavalry already on duty in Arizona on the border, eight more to be scattered between here and California, four at El Paso, six already on duty east of here and five companies of infantry doing duty at El Paso, the government will have 25 troops of cavalry and five companies of infantry on actual police duty along the border with no less than 60 men to a command, a total of 1800 soldiers watching to keep smugglers of arms from entering a friendly republic. This ought to be enough to satisfy any nation of the entire friendliness of the United States. And a great deal of it is due to the "yellow press" of the United States which the Mexican government officials have assailed so unjustly.

The newspapers told the truth of the situation and officials at Washington finally understood and sent the troops, while Mexico kept whining with the declaration that it was only a few robbers and bandits operating in Chibuahua, and complaining that the United States was not taking the proper steps to protect a friendly nation from smugglers. When once the United States officials got the truth (in the press) and realized that it was a real revolution, they immediately took action to prevent assistance being sent from this country. And that step is going to stem the revolution more than anything that has yet been done.

With their supply of arms and ammunition from the United States shut off, what will the rebels do? And 1800 soldiers as border police are going to pretty

And what are they going to do with Juarez if they take it?

The rubber neck may not be the style or the desire, but it will be the rule next week. The high flyers are coming.

Antonio Ponce De Leon has made a good chief of police for Juarez and it will be hard to replace him with a man as capable. But the chief appeared to know when he had had enough and when it was time to quit.

That "we-have-the-situation-well-in-hand" talk of Creel's sounds like a William Jennings Bryan "we-are-sure-of-success" prediction before election.

Some officials may be arrested in New York as a result of that dynamite explosion, but you are not going to hear of many of them being convicted.

# UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

THE flies are dead. We used to say upon the long hot summer day, that we would gaily do our toil, if only flies were boiled in oil. You all remember how we roared, and fanned the insects with a board, and set our traps and laid out sheets of sticky dope to catch their feets, and pawed and howled, and wished the flies were in their graves, dad-

bing their eyes. And now the flies are dead and gone; and as the winter days roll on does THE VANISHED FLIES any pilgrim stop to say how sweet life is since they're away? Plies out of sight are out of

mind; we go about the daily grind, and never think how fine it is that they no more around us whiz. The pilgrim has some other cares, and over them he sweats and swears, and says if only they'd begone, true happiness would have a dawn. If they skedaddled like the flies, he'd drip some briny from his eyes, and dig up other kinds of woes, and rant and paw and chew his toes. So when you think your griefs will fill your life and all your pleasures kill, O try to shake your discontent-you'd never miss them if they went.

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Wass Mason

## Success Talks To Men and Boys

By Dr. Madison C. Peters

Opportunity Not a Question Of Dollars and Dimes

M reperience as an employer of labor is rather limited, and yet I have noticed that the first question that practically every one seeking a position asks, is: "What's the salary, and how long with the salary, and how long with the salary, and how long with the salary. the salary, and how long are the hours?" before any demonstration of ability, or any indication is given that the jobsecker is wanted, and so the average seeker for a position prejudices his would-be employer, and plainly shows that the salary, rather than the opportunity, is of most concern.

The practical lesson our business and other training schools should enforce is this: The quality you can put into yourwork, determines the demand for salary. It does more, it determines the quality of your life. Rather insist upon the best you are capable of; demand of your self the best and no matter how small your pay, make the most of your opportunity, and this spirit, of what you can put into your work, sather than what you can get out, deter-mines your failure or success. The young man who haggles for the max-imum salary, while insisting on minimum work, will never succeed. There are too many such people who ruin all their prospects of success and for a dollar or two less a week, than they think they are entitled to, slight their work, and not only defraud their employer, but themselves.

Dishonest Work Is Stealing.

Dishonest work is stealing, and no only of how much money he can get of the job, instead of how much

creasing his skill. The more valuable you make your services to your employer, by superior work, the bigger an asset you become your employer pinched service you will and your employer will make more stay where you are, and go through money out of you the more valuable life half grown men, small, weak and you can make yourself, for salaries are increased to meet the growing value of harder in scheming how to work less, men, in the long run the cream will show up on top in any establishment. give to their employer the largest serv-

Never, in looking for a position, ask ice possible, the salary, or hours, but show that Let your n

THE HORSE

(By Silman Ben Ibrahim.)

and whose name is identified with the unification of Germany, began his diplomatic career as secretary to the German legation in Russia; the salary was small, but the opportunity was great. Had he just earned his salary, he might have held on to a perpetual he might have held on to a perpetual clerkship, but acting upon what every successful man has always realized that the larger part of a good man's pay is outside of his salary, he set himself to work, on the secrets of strategy until, through his persistent application to the details of diplomacy, than those of the ambassador himself, and Bismark has taught the world the win, but learning how to do better

Learned the Secret of Success Bismark not only learned the secrets successful diplomacy, but profited by the mistakes his superior was making, and while the small salary forced Bismark to deny himself the things others were enjoying, he toiled on, after hours, earned more than he was paid, but in that extra work during extra hours, which never materialized in the pay envelope, he found his opnan can do honest work if he thinks portunity for growth, and there on the small job, with small pay, but great op-portunity for mental expansion, he laid of his manhood he can put into his that foundation upon which, from a work, and thus raise his salary by in- tangle of petry states, he constructed the modern German empire,

How to Fail. Do as little as possible, shirk, give your employer pinched service you will parrow. I have known men who worked

Let your motto always be: Excelsior while you must have all you can get for Employers are looking for efficient a start, that the opportunity is what men, and the men who are employed you want, and that through it you in higher forms of occupation and at mean to enlarge yourself, and thus increase your salary, that you look upon loyal men, loyal to their employers, a good opportunity as a character who do their work surpassingly well

#### || The Herald's Daily Short Story

N THE Arabian language the same word means horse and fortress, because to the rider, the horse is veritable fortress. The horseman's bullet, passing between the ears of his mount strikes the enemy, while he himself is protected by his steed. This fortress is built on the wings

of the wind and moves with the speed of a cloud before a hurricane.

And the heart of the horse was filled by the Most High with the same feelings as those of man, whose inseparable companion it was destined to be. To Ben Merzoug was given the surname Ben Couds, the son of the mare because as soon as he had been

weaned, his mother placed him on the back of a mare, which carried him and rocked him like a cradle, and before he was able to walk be was already a

Later, when he had grown up to be a man, mounted on his faithful Arreg, he became famous for his daring all through Hodna, where fearless riders are countless. It was beautiful to see him standing

in his stirrups, and speeding by like the shadow of a ghost and inspiring the women of wild cries of mad enthu-

It was magnificent to look upon him, when he knew that the slender Ferahohs, his cousin, followed him with her eyes, peeping through the curtains of her palanguin. Azreg sometimes bore its master through wild hunts and toward the

maddening fatas morganas of the des-They were near Mdoukal at the time when the pilgrims crowd the trail to

visit the Koubba of Sidi Mohammed el Hadi, when a letter reached him from Bou Saada, his cousin's country. "Wet your head at Mdoukal," it said, and return to Bou Sgads before it dry

if you wish to see your cousin before her body is given back to earth. Horrified at this news Ben Merzoug hurriculy saddled his horse and said: "It is your night, oh, Arzeg;" And the horse replied: "Oh, master you shall

be at Bou Saada at dawn." And they rode fast and far, making two long days journeys in one night. The first rays of the sun were just striking the house, when the dying Ferahoha sat up and cried: "Azreg's whinny struck my ear.

Though he did not believe her, her brother opened the door and saw Ben Merzoug and greeted him, exclaiming How is it possible that you could

get here so quickly? Did you travel the air or on the surface of the sands?" "Praise Azreg, who eats up distances with his slender ilmbs, and take care of him, before you think of me." And the grateful Ben Merzoug kissed the white spot on his horse's forehead,

before he turned it over to the negro Chamnes and went inside the house. When his eyes met Feroboha's, the sick girl tried to rise, but fell back Ben Merzoug took her head between

his hands and said to her: Every creature must pay a tribute to sickness, but spring its coming to give us all new strength. If it pleases Allah We shall breathe the pure air of the vast plains, you resting in your palanquin, and I astride my faithful

does the wind of your future blow?" "Towards game shot in flight and by no other hand but yours."

Without taking a moment's rest Ben Merzoug saddled Azreg, who was still covered with dust and foam, and jumping into the saddle he said to his

"Have no fear, tonight I shall bring you game fresh from the fragrant air of Sahara. He rode off, but just outside the village he saw a croaking raven and felt fear lodging in his heart. The greet-

ing of this bird of ill omen is said to foretell the separation of friends. Soon he reached a range of hills where game is plentiful and the excitement of hunting made him forget his sadness. His gun brought down many partridges and he filled his bag until it would hold no more.

Then he turned back. On his way he met a herdsman who had capture? a young rim, the graceful white gazelle, and it's sad eyes reminded him of Ferahoha's. His eyes filled with tears as he thought of her, and he offered the herdsman two fat camels in return for the timid rim. The offer was accepted and he bent down and kissed the gazelle's eyes before he set it free, whispering: "I set you free in honor of her whom you re-

Near the viillage the road ran along a cemetery where he discovered a fresh The three stones told him it was the grave of a woman. The dark presentiments returned and made his eart tremble with fear for the heart

learns the news far quicker than the eyes or ears. He cried and Azreg understood his sorrow and scarce touched the ground

so fast was his flight. Ben Merzoug could now see the house. A crowd of beggars were gathered at the door waiting for the meal which is given to them as a gift from the soul which has passed into another world. He understood-his strength left

him and he slid from the side of his horse.

The world has grown smaller my bag," he sighed. "The tomb only is large enough to hold my despair." A piercing whinny from the horse made the walls tremble. It pawed furiously the cursed soil that robbed its master of his dearest treasure, and fell down dead.

What more was there for him in this world but emptiness? Ben Merzoug buried his faithful friend shrouded in a sheet of green silk and after bidding Azreg a last farewell he threw himself upon the tomb of Ferahoha

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY TO MEET ON MONDAY NIGHT

A meeting of the El Paso County Medical society will be held in the council chamber of the city hall at 8 oclock Monday night. Dr. H. T. Safford, president of the organization, will The physicians will discuss 'Common Colds. Their Complications and Sequelae," and the program includes a number of addresses, among them being:

Etiology and Symptoms, Dr. S. F. King: Treatment Dr. J. A. Rawlings: From a Specialist's Point of View, Dr. T. W. Crowder; A Clinical Experience, Towards what strengthener Dr. J. A. Hedrick; Social Moment, Progress Of Civilization Shown In Great Exposition Of the World

From the Market of St. Denis to the Great Modern Exposition May Be Traced Humanity's Advancement.

Br Frederic J. Haskin

S AN FRANCISCO will celebrate the moved to his farm near Pittsfield, completion and opening of the Mass, he concained the completion and opening of the Panama canal by a great interesting the farmers of Berkshire county in holding an exhibition of imnational exposition in 1915. This will make the seventh event of the kind proved breeds of cattle and superior products of the soil for the purpose on this side of the Atlantic to comof proving what might be accomplished memorate noteworthy anniversaries in by proper culture. To compensate and our history. The preceding ones were reward exhibitors for the care and lathe Centennial exposition in Philadelbor bestowed on their specimens, prizes phia, 1876; the Columbian in Chicago, were to be awarded for the best. Louis, 1904; the Jamestown Ter-Cen-tenary of Settlement, 1907; the Lewis

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle in 1909. This idea of marking significant anniversaries in American annals, show-ing our material growth, merely carries out the idea launched by the late president McKinley in his memorable last address at the Buffale exposi-tion, wherein he characterized these great modern world's fairs as "timekeepers of progress." In no other way perhaps can a great national enter-prise such as the Panama canal be more fittingly celebrated.

Of Ancient Origin,

1893; the Louisiana Purchase in

and Clark centennial, Portland, and the

For the original inception of industrial fairs we must go back to the mediaeval fairs and markets, such as those of St. Denis, Aix-la-Chapelle, St. Bartholomew, Greenwich, Gloucester and the old Weyhill fair in Hampshire, which has probably the greatest display of sheep of any fair in Great Britain. St. Faith's near Norwich, is the principal English fair for Scotch cattle, but large numbers are also disposed of at Market-Harborough, isle and Ormskirk. Ipswich has two his services were recognized by the considerable fairs, one in August for home government as more important lambs, of which about 100,000 are sold. and one in September for butter and cheese. The August fair of Horncas-tie, Lincolnshire, is the largest horse lesson of universal experience, that it tie. Lincolnshire, is the largest horse is not clamor and complaining that fair, and is resorted to by dealers not only from Great Britain, but also from the continent and the United States, Throughout Europe and Asia great annual fairs or bazars are of regular occurrence and great antiquity. though no longer of worldwide portance, are those of Frankfort-onthe-Main, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Germany, and especially those held Leipsic and Brunswick. Those Frankfort-on-the-Main begin on Easter Tuesday and on the nearest Monday to September 8, respectively, and their legal duration is three weeks, though the limit is regularly extended. greatest of the German fairs are those of Leipsic, whose display of books is famous all over the world. Its three fairs are dated January 1, Easter and Michaelmas. The Easter one is the book fair, which is attended by all the prin-

> German publishers have agents at Leipsic. As many as 5000 new publications have been entered in a single Leipsic catalog. The Great Russian Fairs.

cipal booksellers of Germany and by many from adjoining counties. Most

Next in commercial and industrial nterest are the Russian fairs, the most celebrated being held in Nijhni-Novgo-The January fair is especially for timber and articles in wood, and takes place on the frozen river. The July is devoted to the sale of horses, but the Peter Paul fair, beginning August 5 and lasting until the end product of Asia and Europe, and exthe world. The traders present dur- the prosecuting witness. ing this season often number 200,000 and comprise representatives of every race and nation. The sales amount to nearly \$100,000,000. The Russian government erected a bazar for sto furs, shawls and ten, and drew from each fair a rent of \$200,000. This enornous building was destroyed by fire in

India's Holy Fair. The largest Indian fair, and perhaps war, on the Upper Ganges. The visi-tors to this holy fair number from 200,000 to 300,000, but every 12th year there occurs a special pilgrimage to the sacred river, when the numbers amount to a million or upward. These who go solely for purposes of trade are Nepaulese, Mongolians, Thiebetans, Central Asiatics and Mahometan peddlers from the Punjab, Scinde and the border states. Persian shawls and carpets, Indian silks, cashmere shawls. cottons, preserved fruits, spices, drugs, together with immense numbers of cattle, horses, sheep and camels, are

service, are sold at this fair. First of Modern Fairs. The first in the great modern series international expositions was that of 1851, in London. This was successfully carried out through the influence of prince Albert, the queen's consort, who was at that time presi-Fine head. dent of the London Society of A building was erected in Hyde Park for the accommodation of the objects entered for exhibition. The materials employed were almost exclusively iron and glass, whence the structure received the name of "Crystal palace," a title which was subsequently applied to other similar strucures, notably in the case of the New York Crystal palace in 1853-the first world's fair held on this continent.

The Fairs of Paris. The city of Paris must be regarded as the forcing ground of the modern nternational exposition. In 1867, 1878, 1889 and 1900 world exhibits were held which were probably the most comprehensive in plan and scope of any held prior to these respective dates. Each ffort established a new standard for those to come after. It is an interesting fact that all four French exposilons were held on, or centered around the Champs de Mars and on the banks of the Seine-a matchless site in the giving it a classic simplicity. heart of the city.

Across the channel, in London, from international and special. Perhaps the latter aroused more general interest, easily assimilated. Such, for example, were the Healtherles, the Fishthe American exposition in Queen Victoria's Jubilee year, 1897, and the more recent Anglo-Indian and Anglo-French events. While all this exposition activity was going on in Europe, the United States was not far behind, Watson Author of Modern Fairs.

to a prominent place and cattle shows, sustained and direct- her by a half dozen listeners, speke ed by agricultural societies. Having with double sharpness: life a retired from active business, and re- "How often have I told you not to ness."

The first fair was quite a success, and for the purpose of enlarging the next he appealed to the citizens of Boston for pecuniary aid, but falled to get a single favorable response. Ex-president John Adams, in his reply, made it quite apparent that the leading men of that day did not appreciate the importance of this new step for encouraging the useful arts. This was pithily expressed in a single sentence: You will get no aid from Boston commerce, litreature, theology, medi-cine, the university and universal polities are against you." Watson was not thwarted by this rebuff. He redoubled his exertions at home, and for several years annual fairs were held. agricultural fairs are now an important and integral part of American farm life.

Closely following on the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 came a long series of special expositions in this country, patterned upon similar affairs in England already alluded to The Cotton exposition at Atlanta, 1880; the Denver Industrial exposition, 1882; the Maritime exposition 1889; the Tennessee exposition in Nashville, 1899; the Trans-Mississippi and Greater-America Colonial exposi-tions in Omaha, 1898; the National Export exposition in Philadelphia, 1899 the Pan-American exposition in Buf-falo, 1901; the South Carolina exposition in Charleston, 1902; are some of the most important in this category.

Fairs In Many Lands. Nor has the world at large been World's fairs have been held in Melbourne; Jamaica; Osaka, Japan; Ponta Delgado, Azores; St. Petersburg; Brussels; Vienna; Leipsic; Christiania; Cape Town; Lima; Dresden; Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro—all more or less successful, both from a financial standpoint and as showing the progress of the respective countries Altogether in the last 60 years, there have been held in various parts of the vilized world upward of 150 netable international expositions, no year having been without some more or less remarkable event of this character, Doubtless the projected Panama exposition will crown the series, although the paim for general excellence, breadth of plan and wide scope of ex-

hibits must be given to the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The present and future trend of the great world's fair as a civilizing influence, and as means of publicity among the nations of the world, seems to be in the direction of commemorating specific events or historic anniversaries. The day of the conglomerate, haphazard world's

fair has passed

FOUR BOUND OVER. Ramon Chavez, Amado Perez, Fran-August 5 and lasting until the end have been bound over to the grand jury of September, embraces every known by justice H. F. Stacy on a charge of product of Asia and Europe, and exthem over \$50 and burglary. Anaceto cions said to have been made by Chavez and Perez, they implicate Victorian García and exonerate Armendariz and

### Abe Martin



Tilford Moots has a sister livin' in Pittsburg that's undershot from blowin' soot off her nose. John Rockyfeller would make a dandy arctic explorer. He kin go three days on one soda cracker.

A Years Ago To-From The Herson Ot day

J. Caldwell returned from the north

J. Callsher left today for New York on a business trip.

The force of men at the Williams shops is to be increased. Professor Warman and wife left this

afternoon for New Orleans, Mrs. R. H. Bishop and daughter. Alice, left to by for California to be gone six weeks.

Judge Beckham returned this morning from Fort Worth, where they have 10 inches of snow.

Commencing Monday, Gran's operaompany will appear for one week at Myar's opern house. The cold weather the past two days

as put a damper on hopes that looked for an early spring. A. G. Wilcox qualified today as spe-

eial judge in the case of Miliard Pat-terson vs. W. H. Long et al. Three hundred tons of beets were on the tracks and in the bins at the Eddy

beet sugar factory last week. The "Old Homestead" was a drawing cari last night at Myar's opera house. John Barker made a splendid Joshua

The tes of the Women's Aid society of St. Clement's church will be held at the residence of Dr. Alward White, from

4 to 9 oclock this evening. Two thousand barrels of cement have been ordered from the United States for paving the streets of Hermosillo. El Paso may be the exporting

Hon. Robert Earle, circuit judge of the New York state supreme court, and Mrs. Earle and Miss Burns, all of Her-kimer, N. Y., are visiting with Moses Dollon and wife.

#### ON INTEREST IN THE Ada Patterson

TN THE subway crush this morning , be interested in people?" mother made a mistake she will regret all her life.

Beside her sat a tiny replica of her-The child bore that faint, elusive likeness to her which we call "family resemblance" and which vanishes as a sunbeam slips through our fingers, when we try to eatch it. But the varue resemblance was yet strong enough to proclaim the woman her mother, even though the child had not pulled at her elbow and whispered "Mamma."

The childish face had the plak freshness of a wild rose. Her eyes were as bright as a young bird's. Her lips as 400 or 500 elephants, broken to parted constantly over regular teeth, in was a well groomed child, shining from the toes of her polished shoes to the smooth and dustless fur of her squirrel cap. Her plump little body received all the care a conscientious mother could give it. But what of her mind, that unseen bit of anatomy lodged within her well brushed blonde

> The child eagerly surveyed the crowd in the car. The fat man who oc-cupied two seats held her fascinated gaze for a second. The harchet-faced man, half hidden behind his paper, pretending that he did not see the short woman hanging desperately and uncomfortably to a swaying strap, attracted her attention. Her expression showed her disapproval of the man. She was calculating how many inches taller the woman would have to be to adjust herself comfortably to the strap. by what shade of an inch she must be | voice, a knowledge of music, energy less, to be hopelessly distant from it.

She studied the girl across the way who was nearly concealed by the lack in her of which she boasted. plumes of her hat. She inspected the other girl beside her-the girl who was individual, who cared far less for transient fashion than for permanent beand the long bands of whose shining hair followed the outline of her head, child was studying, was making deductions, was learning a lesson from each 1890 to 1910, there occurred a long individual in the human mass, when and brilliant series of expositions, both her mother snapped the thread of her her mother snapped the thread of her

childish thoughts. "You musn't be interested in people." ecause of their comparative frequency. She spoke in a peevish voice, a voice and on account of the fact that a that matched her face, heavy, expres-smaller and concrete display is more sionless, tirgo, indifferent, the countenance of one out of tune with life. The mother had taken her own advice. the Colonies, the Anglo-Indian, She was not interested in people and her face, her voice, her mert, hotless attitude, were the result.

The child smiled a little apology at the persons, who were nearest, who overheard. A deeper pink flushed her cheek at the consciousness that of all persons who overheard, not one agreed Elkana Watson, a merchant of Al- with her mother. She was a child of bany, N. Y., whose original plans re- acute perceptions, of keen sensibilities. garding inland navigation, uniform Fate had written of her future that currency and general education entitle she would enjoy much, would suffer among much, would always be keenly alive. American philanthropists, was the real The mother, conscious of the child's author of the present system of fairs shrinking, of the regard fastenet upon

Not to be interested in people! Why didn't that mother advise the child to die at once? For the person who is not

interested in his fellows is as one dend. In some near day when the child has different, the mother will perceive her mistake, and it will probably be too late. Once sunk into that mental torpor of not being "interested in peo-ple" it is difficult to awake. Habit upon them and keeps them in the same mental position.

should be keenly, vitally interested in humanity. Prudence dictates that we should be careful upon whom that interest is individualized. open at once the door of our hearts to veryone who knocks, but we may safely look pleasantly out of the "I wish," said an unpopular girl to a

The state of not being interested in

the human family is death in life. We

popular one, "that I could speak to people as pleasantly as you do." The popular girl smiled. "I suppose it's because I like them all," she an-

At least she was interested in them all, and being interested in people is the secret of charm.

I knew a girl who said with considerable pride ten years ago that people never interested her. The girl was at the beginning of a career as a singer. The decade that passed has been an utter failure for her. She had a good and interest in her art, beauty and health, yet she falled, because of that

"People don't interest me," she had

said, with the pride of one who is consciously different" She was saying in other terms: "I comingness, and whose hat was simple am self-centered. I care nothing for the ambitions and burdens, the joys and sorrows, the sickness or health those about me. I care only for myself. for my joys, my sorrows, my burdens,

my ambitions, my own well being." Now that life has turned page after page for her, she is at the point of sinking into middle age and mediocrity. she wonders whether she hasn't made a

"How is it with you!" she said, meeting a friend after a long separation. "You seem to have gone on. Do you like people as much as ever?" "More." answered the friend who had got on. Everybody interests me" erybody seems interested in you," an-

swered the other, wistfulness creeping "My state of mind is the cause, theirs the effect." It is one of the colossal mistakes of life to be or to pose as being uninterested in people. It betrays lack of intelligence, lack of heart, lack of the life principle. The little girl may have stared a bit too steadily at the felk in

the car. Staring is a disconcerting habit. But to be withly interested in the other members of the human race is life and charm; is success and hanni-